

lege either before or after they go by doing what their communities need.

We'll bring ourselves a little closer to that sacred day when all of our children can live up to their full potential by working together to make sure that we do that as well as the children we're trying to help. If these efforts are to succeed, the spirit of service must be renewed in the hearts of every American, not just in those who will be part of the national service movement. I hope that this movement will go well beyond party or any other political division in this country. I hope that everybody will embrace the cause and the spirit, because I believe we can change the country. If we can do it here in the Government, we can then challenge our corporations, our foundations, our schools, our non-profits to follow the leads of those whom we honor here today. And if we're in it for the long haul because we know we all have a role to play, I really believe it means an America finally and fully living up to its potential, that is, being more like those of you whom we honor today.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:47 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Nomination for an Assistant Secretary of Energy and the Ambassador to the Holy See

April 22, 1993

The President announced today that he will nominate Archer Durham, a retired Major General in the U.S. Air Force, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Human Resources and Administration. He also formally announced his intent to nominate Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn to be Ambassador to the Holy See.

"Through his long and exemplary career in the Air Force, Archer Durham had a reputation of being a hands-on manager who consistently led the Air Force in management efficiency indicators," said the President. "Secretary O'Leary has called for that kind of management at her Department, and I am glad that General Durham will be providing it."

"I am also very pleased to be formally announcing my intention to nominate Mayor Flynn for the important post of Ambassador to the Holy See," the President added. "As I said on St. Patrick's Day here at the White House, he has been one of the best Mayors to serve in my lifetime, and I think he'll do a great job in a wide range of areas."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Proclamation 6547—National Credit Education Week, 1993

April 22, 1993

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Consumer credit is an integral part of the free enterprise economy of the United States. The vast array of credit products has expanded opportunities for consumers. At the same time, this trend has increased consumers' need for simple, understandable information about their options. Informed consumers who know their choices, rights, and responsibilities are better able to choose and use credit wisely. The prudent use of credit increases economic stability and enhances market competition.

The theme of this year's observance, "Good Credit—Unlimited Opportunities," recognizes that consumers, with careful budgeting and planning, can benefit from increased choices and opportunities in today's marketplace. Credit education is crucial to helping the public use credit wisely and responsibly. A good credit record can help a consumer obtain a job, finance a child's education, and obtain a mortgage to buy a home.

Tests of adults and high school students across the Nation show that consumers in the United States are not prepared adequately to deal with complex consumer credit choices. Even though the rights of consumers in credit transactions are guaranteed in Federal and State laws, most consumers have lit-

the understanding of their rights or of the agencies responsible for protecting these rights. Consumers clearly can benefit a great deal from expanded consumer credit education efforts.

In recognition of the importance of the prudent use of credit, the Congress, by Public Law 102-483, has designated the week beginning April 18, 1993, as "National Credit Education Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning April 18, 1993, as National Credit Education Week. I encourage all Americans—particularly business people, educators, public officials, consumer advocates, community organizations, and members of the media—to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities to educate and inform consumers about their credit rights and responsibilities and about the benefits of the wise use of credit.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:18 p.m., April 23, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on April 27.

The President's News Conference

April 23, 1993

The President. Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press], do you have a question?

Bosnia

Q. Mr. President, there's a growing feeling that the Western response to bloodshed in Bosnia has been woefully inadequate. Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel asked you yesterday to do something, anything to stop the fighting. Is the United States considering tak-

ing unilateral action such as air strikes against Serb artillery sites?

The President. Well, first let me say, as you know, for more than a week now we have been seriously reviewing our options for further action. And I want to say, too, let's look at the last 3 months. Since I became President, I have worked with our allies, and we have tried to move forward, first on the no-fly zone, on enforcement of it, on the humanitarian airdrops, on the war crimes investigation, on getting the Bosnian Muslims involved in the peace process. We have made some progress. And now we have a very much tougher sanctions resolution. And Leon Fuerth, who is the National Security Adviser to the Vice President, is in Europe now working on implementing that. That is going to make a big difference to Serbia.

And we are reviewing other options. I think we should act. We should lead. The United States should lead. We have led for the last 3 months. We have moved the coalition. And to be fair, our allies in Europe have been willing to do their part. And they have troops on the ground there.

But I do not think we should act alone, unilaterally, nor do I think we will have to. And in the next several days I think we will finalize the extensive review which has been going on and which has taken a lot of my time as well as the time of the administration, as it should have, over the last 10 days or so. I think we'll finish that in the near future, and then we'll have a policy, and we'll announce it and everyone can evaluate it.

Q. Can I follow up?

The President. Sure.

Q. Do you see any parallel between the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and the Holocaust?

The President. I think the Holocaust is on a whole different level. I think it is without precedent or peer in human history. On the other hand, ethnic cleansing is the kind of inhumanity that the Holocaust took to the nth degree. The idea of moving people around and abusing them and often killing them solely because of their ethnicity is an abhorrent thing. And it is especially troublesome in that area where people of different ethnic groups live side by side for so long